

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 1846.
WILLIAM HOOKHAM, Editor.

SUPPORT OF CLERGYMEN.
On our fourth page will be seen an article headed "The sensible parishioner; or I've changed my mind." This story will answer quite well to sustain one side of an argument—but it is not the whole story.

We cannot say that the bill for a man of property is over high. There are numerous families among us who expend more than five or six hundred dollars per year without an imputation of extravagance, or an improper indulgence in the good things of the world.

But between the professional man and his parishioner, or client, there are other facts that ought not to be kept from view. And we would candidly ask the clerical gentleman, who seems to have gained a complete victory on our fourth page, to answer a few queries on our second one.

We ask, what is the proportion of the families in his country parish who are able to expend annually five hundred dollars in support of a family? Can one tenth part of his hearers do it? Can the most healthy families, who have no capital to live on, earn one half of six hundred dollars? We contend not that an answer to these inquiries can settle satisfactorily the question as to the rate of compensation for professional services.—But surely the ability of the majority of the members of a parish ought to be taken into consideration. There are two sides to the question.

We are familiar with the current arguments that are used in cases of this kind. It is said a minister must educate his family—so must farmers and mechanics. A minister must entertain company—so must other people. Would you have farmers and mechanics stay at home and know nothing of their country? A minister who travels has the advantage of other travellers—he puts up with a clerical friend and pays nothing in cash—nothing but an exchange of civilities.

As to education, the notion that the children of professional men must be educated differently from the common run of education, should be totally discarded. It is this which brings such distress upon the nation that they must not engage in common pursuits. Is it not better for the State and better for each individual that different sentiments should prevail?

The children of professional men—particularly of those who live in the country—should do something towards earning a livelihood, and they would do much were they properly trained. But in order to this the parents should set the example. All professional men, and their wives too, should set an example of industry. We make no exceptions where people have health; and if they have it not this is one of the surest means to gain it.

Lawyers and physicians who have the means must necessarily have the right to bring up their children suitably. They demand no fixed salaries, and it is none of our business to inquire how much they expend.

But in regard to the clerical class a serious question is often agitated in our small country parishes.—Honorable parishioners are found who are willing to pay an equitable salary to their pastor. How high should this be? Should it be enough to keep him constantly in his study—his wife constantly visiting at school or in society?

Or should it be so graduated that he should feel under the necessity of cultivating a garden in part to feed his household? A very few acres would suffice to keep a horse and a cow and a pig, and not a dozen days of labor need to be hired to keep the land in order. His own children would make more promising members of society under his tuition in the field than they do when bred in idleness.

And in regard to his own health, comfort, and usefulness, his prospects would be infinitely better than if he should confine his mind to theological controversy, and permit his limbs to pine for want of proper action, while his lungs are suffering for the lack of the morning air, and the full inhalation which morning labor induces.

But a garden—a single acre—will furnish much employment. How many luxuries may be grown on a single acre? And how many wants may be supplied at home instead of sending off money to procure them from market towns? Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, &c., &c., may be had in great quantities for a family from a single acre of ground.

And how much greater the sympathy between a clergyman and his parish when a portion of his time is devoted to pursuits like their own. When he too "looks through nature" as well as through his books, up to Nature's God. When he too, shall look for bounties from the field as well as from the purses of his flock.

PEACE MISSION TO MEXICO. Letters from Washington say the President has again consented to the Senate in advance in regard to Mexico, and asked advice as to the best means of bringing about a peace. The Senate held a secret session on the 4th instant, and probably some new matter is brewing. It is reported that Gen. Taylor has told the administration that it will be impossible to make the contemplated movement against Mexico (the city) before the first of October. There is a rumor that the President said, "The Mexican war will soon be settled."

PEACE MOVEMENT. The latest rumors from Washington are that a Commissioner from Mexico has arrived bringing an offer of his Government that it will receive a Minister, and assent to terms of peace. An armistice is talked of. It is also said that the President asks advice of the Senate as to sending Mr. Shields again, and that he will ask Congress an appropriation of three millions to purchase some of the western departments of the Mexican Republic.

THE HOUSE OF MR. SOPHIA HUNNEWELL, of East Cambridge, was consumed on Sunday morning—and her son Leonard perished in the flames.—The fire was discovered about two o'clock. Her son, George Hunnewell, had been arrested as the incendiary and has been committed for trial. Many circumstances appear against him. Mr. Royal Moore, of Cambridge testified that George had threatened to burn the house. George endeavored to escape, and his told very contradictory stories since his arrest, in regard to his knowledge of the fire.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK does not seem to understand that an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent, on cloth, with a provision that a yard shall be valued as high, at least, as a certain sum, is in reality a specific duty, and therefore comes not under the objection which is raised against *ad valorem* duties.

In objection to our reasoning on the subject of *ad valorem* duties is therefore futile, and looks very much like quibbling. The Rock is an advocate of *ad valorem* duties—objects to the specific provisions in regard to cheap cloth—and then pronounces the same an *ad valorem* duty.

SOME DIFFICULTY has occurred between Commodore Conner and the Spanish Commodore in the Gulf of Mexico in regard to the blockade of the Mexican ports.

There appears to be more than one railroad route to Woonsocket under consideration. Each has its friends and supporters. The attention of interested is invited to the following circular, and after sufficient examination and deliberation we hope the public will decide for themselves which is most to their liking—

CIRCULAR.
Norfolk County Railroad Meeting.
The friends of a Norfolk County Railroad, from Dedham through Walpole, North Wrentham, and Franklin to Woonsocket, R. I., will hold a meeting in North Wrentham at Mr. A. S. Ware's house, on Thursday, August 23rd, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The object of the meeting is for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for a more accurate survey of the route and for the protection of the interests of Norfolk county and its share towns, which may be put in jeopardy by the next legislature, by interests out of the State if precautions are not taken.

NATHANIEL MILLER, Franklin, WILLIAM FISHER, " Comtee. JOHN H. FISHER, " FREEMAN CLARKE, Walpole, HORACE BLAKE, North Wrentham, August 23rd, 1846.

THE WEATHER. We have had another very warm run; Wednesday and Thursday were uncommon days. For hours the thermometer at the north door of the Suffolk Bank, State street, sustained the mercury as high as 100°. For a number of years this has not happened. Corn must be great at this rate, and cucumbers plenty. We had better air yesterday.

People at work in the fields were not generally aware that the heat was so intense. They have become accustomed to hot weather. One man sank down on viewing a thermometer. He had no idea the heat was so great. He felt like the client in court who burst into tears on hearing from the lips of his own lawyer how much he had been injured by his adversary.

NANTUCKET BANK AND BANKER BUNNELL. We learn that Mr. Bunnell has given up all his property for the use of the Bank. He denies that he has abstracted any of the funds, but admits that he has been rather negligent in keeping the books.—How large is the proportion of men who can be trusted with the handling of other people's funds?

FACTS AND ESTIMATES relative to the business on the route of the Walpole Railroad is the title of a pamphlet of seven pages, signed by Joseph Hawes, E. W. Chip and F. W. Bird, of Walpole. It is accompanied by a map of the town of Walpole and the statement in it has reference to the same route as the circular in another column.

THUNDER STORM. There was a most violent thunder storm at Peterboro', N. H., last week on Thursday, which struck one house, and which was most remarkable, entirely killed at least an acre of potatoes.

WE acknowledge the favor of a fine box of apricots from Mr. L. H. Hildreth of Westford. Who that has land will neglect to have fine fruit? If any, speak!

THE rumor that the President will veto the French Spoliation bill is gaining ground.

"We told you so."—Good cucumbers are now offered here for four pence a dozen.

THE yellow fever has made its appearance in New Orleans.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PLYMOUTH. We learn from Mr. Holbrook, of the Plymouth and Boston Express, that a fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night in the Robinson Carriage Factory at Plymouth, which destroyed one half of the factory, when the fire was subdued by the active exertions of the fire companies and the citizens. The loss is about 15,000.—The most valuable part of the machinery destroyed; the principal part of the stock saved. There was \$25,000 insured in this city—\$15,000 at the Manufacturers, and \$10,000 at the Franklin Office.

THE Congregational meeting house and several other buildings in its vicinity were severely injured on fire, and exposed to great danger, but they were all saved, with trifling damage. [Transcript.]

ROBERTY. The hat store of Mr. William Railton, 22 1/2 Water street, was broken into Monday night. The robber entered through a window. Nothing had been missed from the store. On the same night, the grocery store of Oliver Kenan, at East Boston, was entered through a window, and about six dollars in money stolen.

At the Lowell depot, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. F. French, of Lowell, Me., had his pocket book stolen. Contents, \$270 in Warrenton bank bills, one on the Indiana bank, and another on the North Carolina bank. [Atlas.]

Our forts on the western frontier are sadly crippled, it seems. Mackinac has but a part of a company left to look after it. Sault Ste. Marie has a garrison of 12 men, Copper Harbor none, Fort Winnebago none, and the barracks near Detroit has a force of twenty camp women.

WHOLE POINTS OF SILVER. The Lake Superior News of last week mentions a mass of pure silver taken from the Eagle river works on Lake Superior, weighing six pounds ten ounces. It was of the boulder character, and discovered at a depth of forty-five feet below the surface of the river, among several boulders of copper weighing from one to eight pounds.

POTATO DISEASE. We regret to state, in confirmation of our announcement last week, that the potato crop is now threatened to be diseased beyond a doubt. The plague spot is showing itself not only in the vicinity of this city, but through various parts of the Province. [St. John Courier 4th inst.]

A little boy, about three years of age, son of Mr. Bickford Osmond, of Salem, while playing with his sister at a chamber window, on Monday evening, fell out, striking his head upon the ground, and causing his death in a few hours after.

IN an account given by the Independence of Brussels, we read—

More than three hours elapsed before assistance arrived. The patients of the convulsions looked on with astonishment, and the wounded passengers could hardly obtain water to wash their hands. A scene presented itself to the spectators. Young females, who had been in their holiday dresses, and a quantity of silver spoons from Bailey & Fiske's refreshment establishment in Washington street.

DEATH OF MR. CARROLL. We regret to learn, says the Post, that H. H. Carroll, Esq., the late very broken and decrepit of New Hampshire and State Gazette, died at Concord, suddenly, on Tuesday night last. Mr. C. was a gentleman highly esteemed for his talents, acquisitions, gentlemanly deportment and generous disposition.

GREAT FISHING. The Gloucester Telegraph says that a party of gentlemen from that place, while fishing in the harbor, took four miles south-west of Eastern Point light, the other day, caught among a large quantity of other fish, six fine cod, whose aggregate weight was three hundred and ten pounds, averaging fifty pounds each!

SOMEbody says there are three things indispensable to tranquility in these times—namely, to owe nothing, own nothing, and know nothing.

A musician, a while ago, in giving a concert at Cleveland, Ohio, informed the public that a variety of songs might be expected, *quo sedulo* mentioned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia arrived Monday morning at about 5 1/2 o'clock, with Liverpool papers to the 19th.

The Calcutta arrived out on the 14th, in only 12 1/2 days from Boston.

The Gt. Western arrived out on the 10th, in 12 1/2 days from New York.

The cotton market is firm, with good steady business, and prices have an upward tendency.

The Corn trade is in a lethargic state. owing to the large quantities which were released from bond a fortnight ago at the low duty, and which has, more or less, affected the market since.

The American Provision market, as regards Beef, has been in a quiet state, with drooping prices. The inferior sorts have given way to the greatest extent; the better kinds have been tolerably firm. The demand for Pork has been limited and the price has receded a trifle.

Business, on the whole, is in a more active and settled state than it has been for some time past. The manufacturing districts are busy, and confidence restored.

The iron trade has received an impetus during the last fortnight.

The new ministry has got fairly into work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progression.

The money market has been inanimate.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND. The Ballinacorney Star, contains the following—

We have now to make an announcement which, we feel, will be received with interest and gratification by all classes of her Majesty's Irish subjects. It is this, that our most gracious sovereign will visit Ireland before the close of the present autumn.

The Queen, it is said, will land at a harbor in Dublin, where she is likely to remain a few days, after which her Majesty will visit some of the seats of our Irish nobility.

The season continues all that the most fastidious could desire. The crops are in splendid condition, and the weather is most productive. The harvest on record is nearly ripe for the sickle in every part of the country.

An effort is being made to raise a splendid monument to Sir Robert Peel by means of a penny subscription throughout England.

Some of the Paris papers express the opinion that, in the matter of the Oregon treaty, England has made the most humiliating concessions for the sake of peace.

A meeting of the three sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, is to be held at Vienna in September.

The report that the cholera had made its appearance on several points of the Russian frontier is contradicted.

A terrific hurricane has been recently experienced along the banks of the Volga, by which property to a large amount has been destroyed.

The failure of the apple and pear crop is reported to be quite extensive in several parts of the country.

The potato rot prevails quite extensively in several of the agricultural districts.

The cholera is spreading in India.

The cholera is spreading in India.

A large lake near Lust, in the Tyrol, has suddenly disappeared.

Mr. O'Connell left London on the 4th inst., and arrived in Dublin on Monday morning. He appeared at the meeting at Conciliation hall in the afternoon where there was a crowded attendance.

LOUIS PHILIPPE has raised the Mayor of Bordeaux, the Comte de France, to the peerage.

THE OREGON TREATY. The Hibernia brought out the Oregon Treaty, ratified by the British Government, under the hand of its Foreign Minister, Lord Palmerston. This important document was signed by his lordship and the Hon. Mr. McLane on Friday, the 17th, at the Foreign Office, and was conveyed to Liverpool, despatched by the Hibernia, by Mr. McLane, who, before he leaves this town, will pass a few days as the visitor of Wm. Brown, Esq., of Richmond Hill.

In the morning of the 17th, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose, and said that it was his duty to lay before their Lordships' House, the Treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States in reference to the Oregon territory. He had the satisfaction of informing their Lordships that the ratifications had that day been exchanged.

A similar ratification was made in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, who appeared at the bar, and stated that he had a paper to present by command of Her Majesty. He then read the ratification of the Treaty, and stated that he had the satisfaction of informing their Lordships that the ratifications had that day been exchanged.

THE important functions of Postmaster General, have been entrusted to the Marquis of Clanricarde, an Irish nobleman of considerable attainments, and a good debater. He is a thorough man of business, and it is to be hoped that under his regime, the celebrated Rowland Hill, the originator of that system of improvements in the postal service, which has placed it in the position of a superintending and working out of the details of his grand and enlightened scheme.

THE NAVAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. On the 8th ult. a fatal catastrophe occurred on the Great North of France Railway, between Arras and Douai. The sub-inspector gives the following account of it—

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday, July 30.

In Senate, the joint resolution from the House, directing the manner of procuring the printing of Congress, (S. C. by contract) was taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., made a statement showing that the printing of this session would amount to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, and that double the amount expended at the last long session, when Messrs. Blair and Rives were the printers.

The resolution was finally passed, yeas 38, nays 13.

THE SUB-TREASURY. The sub-Treasury bill was then taken up, the question being upon the amendment to authorize the use of Treasury notes for the purchase of public lands by the Secretary of the Treasury, through the disbursing officers of the government, for circulation.

Mr. Allen spoke at some length against the amendment, and exposed its design, which was for an issue of paper money by the Government, without limit to any extent short of the whole amount of the disbursements of the Treasury.

Mr. Lewis said that if the amendment was not much crippled and the Treasury greatly embarrassed.

Mr. Benton denounced the amendment, which he said was intended to be smuggled in, as one of the grossest abuses ever attempted in this country. He would prefer any bank from the Owl creek up to the lake bank of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun defended the amendment as indispensable under the circumstances, to prevent an unnatural flow of specie to Mexico for the disbursement of military and departmental expenses.

The amendment was lost, yeas 12, nays 40.—An English financier thus floured in a vote, would resign.

IN the House of Representatives, the new postage bill, under consideration and after acting upon numerous amendments, the bill was laid upon the table by a vote of 94 to 84.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

In Senate, Mr. Breese presented a report in favor of granting land to Whitney's railroad to Oregon—to the extent of 30 miles used on each side of the road.

The resolution was announced that any such ridiculous scheme had found its way into the Senate. It was the most audacious proposition he had ever heard of. It was to give ninety millions of acres of land to the government, and the bill appropriated for the same 3000 miles in length, over mountains thousands of feet high.

Mr. Breese said it was no visionary scheme, but one of vast importance to the commercial relations of the States, and there was no other way in which the road could be constructed. It was to give ninety millions of acres of land for the road, but these lands would never be worth a dollar to the government, and the bill appropriated for the same 3000 miles in length, over mountains thousands of feet high.

Mr. Benton said he had a map, made by Capt. Fremont, showing every mountain, every stream, every river, the description of the country, the temperature, and every thing else, even to the way the wind blew, which would produce to the Senate to-morrow, and which would convince the members of the Senate of the truth of the matter.

He moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The bill to incorporate the navy of Texas with that of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Houston made a speech of some length in favor of the bill. He contended that there was an implied pledge in the act of annexation, to receive the officers of the Texas navy into our own, and he contended that the bill to the honor of the Senate to receive the pledge. Texas did not solicit it as a favor, she demanded it as a right.

Mr. Huntington moved that there was any such pledge in the resolutions of annexation.

Mr. Calhoun thought that there was an implied pledge in the annexation resolutions, to take the officers and men as well as the ships, and that we were bound to redeem the pledge by passing the bill.

After further debate, the bill was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of two to one—yeas 36, nays 18.

Mr. Evans made a speech against this sub-Treasury bill. It works no necessity for it. The present system—it works admirably, and yet we are told that we are to have a new system. We are forced into this new and untried experiment at a time when its failure would be attended with the most serious calamity, when we are at war, and when we are engaged in the most important of our means of prosecuting it. We rejected this measure in a war upon two occasions, and we are now called upon to try new experiments and make changes that must be fraught with embarrassments.

IN the House, the Warchington bill was debated.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, Whig, moved to strike out the enacting clause. He thought the bill would injuriously affect the revenue of the country, and he regarded it as a most dangerous measure.

He contended that the bill would be a measure to try new experiments and make changes that must be fraught with embarrassments.

Mr. Payne said he felt disposed to laugh at the cry of "repeal," and he had been raised. There was no repeal of the bill to be feared. The bill was intended to be a measure to establish lower duties. The protective policy had now gone and gone forever. Let gentlemen destroy the tariff just passed, and we are left with the duties of 1800—duties of 5, 10 and 15 per cent.

Mr. Stewart made an able defence of the tariff of 1842. He denounced the new tariff and called upon the members of the House to resist it, and he urged them to consume nothing of foreign growth or manufacture where domestic could be obtained.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1.

IN SENATE, Mr. Benton had upon the table the map of Oregon, referred to by him yesterday. He presented the letter relative to the harbor survey at the mouth of the Columbia River, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Benton, from Committee of Reference on the Army Appropriation Bill, reported that they had met the Committee of the House, and were unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist upon its own amendments, and upon its own determination to those of the House, which was agreed to.

ment, so as to repeal the new Tariff act. Lost—yeas 64, nays 86.

Mr. McLean's amendment was lost. Others were put and lost. The Committee rose, and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time—yeas 117, nays 52.

MONDAY, AUG. 3.

IN SENATE, A communication was received from the Treasury Department relative to the alleged frauds in the importation of syrups, which was ordered to be printed.

A new Committee of Conference was ordered on the Army Appropriation Bill. The bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands was then taken up, and after some discussion the amendment of the House was amended and then agreed to.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, and a large number of amendments were reported from the Finance Committee, were considered and adopted, several amendments from other sources remaining to be acted upon, and the Senate soon after went into executive session.

Mr. Hunt moved to suspend the rules to offer a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to make the President ineligible to re-election, and that no member of Congress shall be appointed to office during the term for which he was elected. Rules not suspended.

Mr. McKay of North Carolina reported the navy bill from the Senate, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The land graduation bill, with amendments of the Senate, was next taken up.

Mr. Smith of Indiana moved that the Senate amendments be concurred in, and called the previous question.

A call of the House was moved, and rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania moved to lay the bill on the table, and called for yeas and nays. Carried—yeas 104, nays 79. Thus the bill was rejected.

The House next took up the sub-Treasury bill, with Senate amendments.

Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts moved to lay the bill on the table, and called for yeas and nays. Carried—yeas 104, nays 79. Thus the bill was rejected.

Mr. McKay of North Carolina offered an amendment to extend the specie clause to April next, instead of January, and called for the previous question, which was seconded. The vote on the amendment stood—yeas 77, nays 101. Rejected; without finishing the bill.

FATAL CASE OF MILITARY FLOODING. The greatest excitement prevails at Hounslow barracks among the soldiers stationed there, on account of the death of Frederick White who recently received 150 lashes for assaulting a non-commissioned officer. He went into the hospital where he remained fourteen days, when he died from the effects of the excessive flogging he had received. Ten privates it is stated, fainted away and fell to the ground while White's punishment was inflicted. A coroner's inquest was held and it was supposed that whatever might be the result of the inquiry, the lash would be entirely abolished. [Eng. paper.]

VALUATION OF WORCESTER. The valuation of the real and personal estate in the town of Worcester, for the year 1846, is \$7,116,709. In 1845 it was \$6,004,000. Increase, \$1,112,709. Number of Polls, 3555. Rate of assessment, \$4.80 on \$1000.

THE house of Mr. Joel Fay, of Northfield, was entered while the family were at church, on Sunday the 26th ult., and robbed of \$300 in money.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Sunday evening, at the Baldwin Place Church, by Rev. Baron Sturges, Mr. James Dickman to Miss Margaret M. Corcoran.

On Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Culman, Mr. Orren Robinson to Miss Helen K. Jarvis.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Ganott, Mr. J. G. Raymond to Miss Elizabeth Fairbanks.

In Salem, by Rev. Dr. Flint, Capt. Israel T. Howe of Beverly, to Miss Harriet L. Slocum of S.

In Lowell, by Rev. Mr. Collier of South Reading, to Miss Mary J. Strong of L.

In Gloucester, Mr. Leonard Haskell to Miss Sarah E. Newbury.

In Newburyport, Mr. Samuel Todd to Miss Mary Frost.

In Salisbury, Mr. Joseph Grant to Miss Sarah Fuller.

In Waltham, 26th ult., Mr. Francis Lord, Jr. to Miss Ann W. Jenison, both of West Newton.

In Providence, by Mr. Granger, Prof. John L. Lincoln to Miss Laura E., daughter of the late Earl D. Pearce of P.

At Shirley Village, Rev. A. D. Mayo, Pastor of the Independent Christian Church, in Gloucester, to Miss Sarah C. Edgerton, of Shirley Village.

At the Chateau Agency, June 24, Capt. Jos. A. Heard, of Fort Smith, to Miss Catherine Wright, of Haldenburgh, Mass.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote.

The House refused to reconsider, and then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5.

IN SENATE, On motion of Mr. Breese of Illinois, the usual extra compensation was directed to be paid to the officers and clerks of the Senate.

Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill from the House to regulate the certain acts of the Chief Clerk of the patent office, with amendments.

A bill to limit the duties on railroad iron, in certain cases, was read a third time and passed—yeas 26, nays 20.

Mr. McKay of North Carolina reported the navy bill from the Senate, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up, and a large number of amendments were adopted.

The West Point appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

IN THE HOUSE. The Speaker announced that the title to the French spoliation bill had not been passed yesterday when the previous question was ordered on said bill, consequently the title had yet to be agreed to; the title of the bill was thereupon agreed to, and the bill was sent to the Senate as it came from that body.

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FLOUR AND GRAIN.

